The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. LXI. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861. NO. 32.

Choice Poetry.

For the Adams Sentinel.

OUR COUNTRY.

O Columbia! Columbia! the land of my birth;
The pride and the glory of nations on earth:
Next to God shall thy name be most dear to my heart,
And from thee I NEVER, NO, NEVER shall part.
Thy name and thy fame while living shall be,
Protected and guarded and cherished by me,
And never till DEATH shall my PILGRIMAGE CLOSE,
Shall THY NAME BE ABANDONED TO PERIL OR FOES.
Thy "Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave":
Its colors all glorious from heaven came down,
And left there the impress of liberty's crown.
May the civil dissensions which close round thee now,
Be permitted no more to cloud thy fair brow:
May the NORTH and the SOUTH to the UNION prove true,
And honor the banner of RED, WHITE and BLUE.
God grant that our country may flourish and grow,
As long as the waves of the ocean shall flow:
And when the dread angel with uplifted hand,
With one foot on sea and the other on land,
Shall swear that by Him who forever doth live,
No TIME more to mortals on earth he will give:
Then grant that as time with its pleasures shall fade,
The universe too that wisdom hath made,
That bright as the planet of Venus at even,
Our nation shall shine in the Kingdom of Heaven.

REV. J. MILTON AKERS.

Pleasant Grove, June 7, 1861.

Miscellaneous.

The Blessings of Sunday.

"I never before knew what a blessing Sunday was," said a merchant, in our hearing, lately; "if it wasn't for the repose which Sunday gives, we should all break down in health, such times as these."

The speaker was a man who had reached his fiftieth year, whom prosperity had attended from his childhood, and who now first realized the blessedness of Sunday, because, for the first time in his life, he had seen, literally, hard work.

Among some of these very men, too, it has been a custom to declaim against Sunday as a relic of superstitious times. "It was an old Hebrew institution," such persons would frequently say, "of which this enlightened age should be ashamed."—Alas! they forgot that to the poor there was no rest except on that day. The millionaire, nay, even the man in moderate circumstances, could take an afternoon's holiday whenever he wished; but the prudent laborer had to toil, and toil, and *toil*, from Monday morning till Saturday night.—Without Sunday, thousands of the honest poor would never enjoy a walk in the country, a rest from work, or the luxury of a whole day with his children. It is not the place here to enter into the controversy how Sunday should be kept. It is enough to say that whether kept as the Puritans kept it, or kept with the greater license of earlier times, it is better than to have no day of rest at all.

For neither human muscles, nor the human brain, can endure incessant tension.—Body, as well as mind, requires change.—The old Scotch Covenanters, who observed Sunday, perhaps, with more strictness than any other sect, used to say, with much cogency, that the cessation from the temporal thoughts, which their manner of keeping Sunday brought about, tended to spiritualize the people more than any other method. Unquestionably, the moral nature of man, as well as the physical, needs a Sunday.—Without families, for example, without the affectionate solicitude of a wife, or the sweet caresses of children, we should degenerate almost into brutes. Without Sunday, and the peace and repose it brings even to those who rarely go to church, we should be infinitely more degraded; for, on Sunday, the great majority of men, however they may differ as to its observance, have calmer and better thoughts than on other days. Who can estimate, even as an institution of mere morals, the blessedness of Sunday?

"Emblem of Eternal Rest."

In the wild sea of life, when man's heart is filled with ambitious thoughts—thoughts that transport him in a moment to the loftiest pinnacle of human glory and surround him with every blessing that wealth, honor, fame and love can afford; or possessed by a spirit of industry in the pursuit of gain through all the labyrinths of intrigue, speculation or toil—it is well that there is in this wide tumultuous sea one bright island where the wearied spirit or the drooping heart may find repose.

The physical and mental man, strung to the highest tension in the daily pursuit of some phantom that ever flies, is ever chased, but never overtaken absolutely, needs the rest that the Sacred Sabbath gives. The soul buried in the corrupting influence of an every-day calling, becomes surcharged with weariness, and longs for the holy calm that rests upon that bright green isle, whose streams are ever pure, and whose air should be untainted in the miasma that infects the atmosphere of secular pursuits. Here it finds rest, and invigorated by the purity of its moral nilmient, it is better prepared to meet the snares and temptations of the world; unscathed by the insidious or bold attacks of vice, it is found in a proper observance of the

"Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest."

☞Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

How the Japanese Restore Faded Flowers.

After a bouquet is drooping beyond all remedies of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its first glory by a simple and seemingly most destructive operation. A writer at Nagaski says:

I had received some few days ago a delightful bunch of flowers from a Japanese acquaintance. They continued to live in their beauty for nearly two weeks, when at last they faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away, the same gentleman, (Japanese gentleman,) came to see me. I showed him the faded flowers, and told him, that though lasting a long time, they had now become useless. "O, no," said he, "only put the ends of the stems into the fire, and they will be as good as before." I was incredulous; so he took them himself, and held the stems' ends in the fire until they were completely charred. This was in the morning; at evening they were again looking fresh and vigorous, and have continued so for another week. What may be the true agent in this reviving process, I am unable to determine fully; whether it be heat driving once more the last juices into the very leaflet and vein, or whether it be the bountiful supply of carbon furnished by the charring. I am inclined, however, to the latter cause, as the full effect was not produced until some eight hours afterward, and as it seems that if the heat was the principal agent, it must have been sooner followed by visible changes.

A Capital Story.

Skip & Town, of New York, were once proprietors of a line of omnibusses. In their employ was a driver named Jemmy—a good man, careful to get all his fares, civil to his passengers, deferential to his employers, and quiet without a fault. But Jemmy had a habit at the end of every trip of retiring for a few minutes to the hay-mow, and every effort made to find out the nature of his errand was a failure. If any intruder made his appearance, Jemmy descended at once, and took his seat upon his box. But one of his employers hid himself one day in the hay-mow, and waited the return of Jemmy. In good time he comes, looks cautiously about him, takes off his hat and empties into it some small silver, the proceeds of the trip. He proceeds to divide the money carefully into two piles, repeating, as each piece was counted, "Sixpence for old Skip, sixpence for Jemmy," and so on to the end. "Now," says Jemmy, "I wonder what I ought to do with the odd sixpence? I do all the hard work; am out in all weather; that ought to be mine; but hold on! Old Skip furnishes team and stage, and feed, and so forth. I guess we'll throw up for that. Head, by gracious! Skip wins it! Well, let him have it this time. Up jumps the employer. "Hold, Jemmy! I won that last sixpence fairly.—If you had not given it to me you never could have driven stage for me again."

A Health Insurance.

A thin, cadaverous-looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a health insurance company, in Indiana, a few days ago (says the Daily Courier,) and inquired:

"Ish the man in vot insures the people's helts?"

The agent politely answered:

"I attend to that business, sir."

"Vell, I vants mine helts insured; vat you charge?"

"Different prices," answered the agent; "from three to ten dollars a week, in case of sickness."

"Vell," said Mynheer, "I vants ten dollars vort."

The agent then inquired the state of his health.

"Vell, I ish sick all te times. I'se shust out te ped two or tree hours a tay, und te doctor says he can't do noting more dat ish good for me."

"If that is the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health."

At this Mynheer bristled up in great anger.

"You must tink I'm a fool. Vot you tink I come pay you ten dollars for insure my helt, ven I was vell?"

☞A man had migrated from church to church, breaking up each as he passed. At length he found himself in the Presbyterian church, where he was making great progress. The preacher, in great distress, said to one of his elders:

"What shall we do with him?"

"Oh!" replied the elder, "I have been praying the Lord to send him to hell."

"Oh! brother, what do you mean?"

"Mean what I say; I hope he will get to hell; he would do good there; he would break up the establishment in six weeks."

☞A Frenchman, having a violent pain in his stomach, applied to a physician (who was an Englishman) for relief. The doctor inquiring where his trouble lay, the Frenchman, in dolorous accent, laying his hand on his breast, said: "Vy, sare, I have a ver' bad pain in my portmanteau."

DON'T LIKE DIGGING.—An Alabama soldier writes from Norfolk to the Mobile Advertiser and intimates pretty clearly that his comrades do not like digging trenches and throwing up embankments. He says also:

"You may think it strange that soldiers who leave home to fight for glory and the honor of their native and adopted land, should have any other than light and happy hearts, but it is so. Men that have been raised in luxury cannot become accustomed to the privations and restraints of a camp life in a few days; it will take months."

For the Curious.

The greyhound runs by eye sight only, and this we observe as a fact; the carrier pigeon flies his two hundred and fifty miles homeward by eye-sight, viz., from point to point of objects which he has marked; but this is only conjecture; the fierce dragon fly, with twelve thousand lenses in its eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back—not turning in the air, but with a dash reversing the action of his four wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of his does this consist? No one can answer.

A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and down in the sun—the minutest interval between them—yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass or breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly—amidst your admiration of this matchless dance—a peculiarly high-shouldered, vicious gnat, with long, pendent nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood in the mazy dance? No one knows.

A four-horse coach comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flap and waddle on. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Why does the lonely wood pecker, when he descends his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way—listen and look around before he takes his draught? No one knows.

Valuable Receipts.

To make a nice jam—lay your head under a descending pile driver!

To get the frost out of your fingers—put them into hot water!

To keep yourself warm in bed—set it on fire!

To be ahead of time—carry your watch behind you!

To see how hard a man strikes—tell him he lies!

To keep your poor relatives from troubling you—commit suicide!

To keep from being dry—stand out in the rain!

To do away with spectacles—put your eyes out!

To have tarts for tea—let your wife see you kiss the waiting maid. A sure thing.

To see if a girl loves you—ask her like a man!

To tell if you love a girl—have some tallow headed chap go and see her!—"*Brick.*"

INFLUENCE OF SMILES.—A smile is indeed a thing of beauty. Whether living on the lips of gladsome youth, or flickering on the dying features of worn-out age, it holds its beauty still. Whether making loveliness yet more winsome, or rendering ugliness less repulsive than its wont, a smile yet holds its nature—yet it is beautiful. Magic lurks therein, and sways the human heart as words never can—quickens its quiet pulse, or soothes and calms the hurried throb as they may need. And beneath the encouraging influence of one sweet upholding smile, the heart itself may change its mood—may yield its mad intent, if not cast out forever its evil promptings and its dark propensities. And so may the smiles of derision madden beyond what the utmost words can do, even as that of praise will spur humanity to great and noble deeds beyond the approach of all other promptings. Its silent power sinks in the heart, and heals some new made thrust, as sweetly and gently as falls the mysterious dews from heaven. And the smile of love! It beams in the mother's eyes as she sees beauty in her infant's face, and a silent laugh of unknown joy from her darling babe. It plays with stronger and more thrilling magic on the maiden's lovely countenance, as her heart's idol meets her far-seeing eye, and draws near to let her look of love lose none of its precious value in needless distance between them. And with deeper, purer joy, it comes to the wife's glad face when her husband's fond gaze tells her how much is gained since he first called her wife—Holy, beautiful indeed, is the smile of fathomless and perfect love. Too seldom, indeed, does it live—too seldom lightens heavy cares and earthly sorrows. Too seldom does it have birth—too often does it soon leave life's pathway, even if fairly born and dearly welcomed there.

IN GOD IS OUR TRUST.—The pupils of the district free schools in Cincinnati, numbering one thousand children, called upon Maj. Anderson. As the major entered the reception room the whole force struck up the Star Spangled Banner. Major Anderson in response to the song, said:

"I call your attention, children, to one expression in the song you have just sung—'In God is our trust.' To be successful in this life, we must put our trust in God. If you will obey his commands, you will be good men, good citizens, and good soldiers. At Fort Sumter, I placed my trust in God, and through Him I obtained my safe deliverance. Trust in God, children, while you live."

SOUTHERN HERALDRY.—A suitable heraldric device for Jeff. Davis would be:

Two beams standant,
One beam crossant,
One rope pendant—
A scoundrel at the end on't.

☞Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

The Lion in his Lair.

The correspondent of a Chicago paper gives the following picture of the General that never made a retreat, as he appears in his office at Washington:

"Enfeebled in body, but clear-minded and vigorous in intellect as ever, General Scott is now cheerfully undergoing labors that would overtax the strength of many far his juniors in life and in service. An early hour of the day finds him surrounded by aids and advisers, and not until a late hour of the night does the work cease.—The bustle and din of the city and camp are hushed at nightfall, but not for many hours later does the headquarters of the Lieutenant-General lose its features of activity.

"The scene on the day in question was one on which the pencil of a Leutz would dwell lovingly on the production of a painting that should be vivid history. General Scott, suffering more than usual by an attack of gout, lay half reclining upon pilows (not the Pillow of Tennessee, upon whom, if the fellow does not retreat to a ditch, he will set his foot presently.)

"About the old chieftain, whose massive frame seemed more impressive from the contrast, were gathered men in uniform of army and navy, eminent citizens in the plain black civilian's dress, with here and there one whose dress and features told of rough service on some errand, whose results were to be reported.

"On the wall opposite the lounge occupied by Gen Scott were suspended two large military maps of Virginia and Maryland, with all their careful details, closely representing the country, its features, accesses, fastnesses, and approaches. It was noticeable that about Harper's Ferry, Richmond, and Norfolk were drawn large circles, within which the details became more minute, with symbols and signs abundant, of significance to military men, the key to which belongs to the War office.

"By Gen. Scott's side lay a long light reed, which he made use of in pointing to different localities on those maps. Aids, amanuenses, advisers, were all busy, quietly and all without stir or confusion. In that room, and on such scenes and consultations, hang safely the fate of this war and the speedy and condign punishment of traitors. Probably no one but the hungries of the Washington correspondents, will regret or fail to applaud the wisdom of the War Department, or, indeed of the Government, as a whole, in only sparingly admitting to confidence the newspapers and the general public. It is enough to know that the Government is thoroughly at work in all its departments for the crushing out of treason, and that Gen. Scott is, indeed, a close and voluntary "prisoner" to duties whose execution will make the setting sun of the old hero illustrious in all time."

Parson Brownlow.

This gentleman, editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, is advised of a conspiracy to seize him, Messrs. Johnson, Nelson, Maynard, and other Union men of Tennessee, and carry them in irons to Montgomery, there either to be punished for treason against the Southern Confederacy or kept as hostages.

His imprecations upon the plotters are by no means expressed in mincing tones.—He says: "Let the railroad on which Union men of East Tennessee are conveyed to Montgomery be eternally and hopelessly destroyed! Let the property of the men concerned be consumed, and let their lives pay the forfeit, and the names will be given! Let the fires of patriotic vengeance be built on the Union altars of the whole land, and let them go out where these conspirators live, like the fires from the Lord that consumed Nadab and Abihu, the two sons of Aaron, for presumption less sacrilegious! If we are incarcerated at Montgomery, or executed there or elsewhere, all the consolation we want is to know that our partisan friends have visited upon our persecutors, certain Secession leaders, a most horrible vengeance. *Let it be done, East Tennessee, though the gates of hell be forced and the heavens be made to fall.*"

BOLD AS EVER.—Parson Brownlow pitches into a secessionist in his locality in the following lively style:

A CARD.—RATHER PERSONAL.—In my last issue, I found it necessary to denounce Sperry of the Register, as a liar, a contemptable puke, and the tool of scoundrels. He has since chastised me with four columns of newspaper abuse. This authorizes the additional charge that he is a coward, even if I were not in possession of the fact that one of our citizens flogged him after night in a grocery, but recently.

WM. G. BROWNLOW.

☞Parson Brownlow says, that the height of impertinence is reached by the man in the "Border States," who is found swaggering and swearing in every crowd he enters that he will go out of the Union because he can't get his rights, by having the privilege guaranted to take slaves into the Territories, when, in fact, he does not own a negro in the world, never did, and never will; and withal, can't get credit in the county where he lives, for a wool hat or a pair of brogans.

ATTENTION NURSES! GROUND HOOPS!—The fifth general order issued from Washington to applicants for the post of nurses, is in these words:—

"*Dress.* A regulation dress will be appointed by the board, which each nurse will be required to adopt,—*no hoops being allowed in the service.* A committee on outfit will be appointed to superintend the outfit of the nursing corps, which will be regulated by the amount of baggage allowed to each individual."

The Future of the United States.

The *North British Review*, for May, thus classes an article on American affairs:

"There cannot be a *permanent* retrogression and decay in a nation planted in the noblest principles of right and liberty, and combining in marvelously adjusted proportions, the vigorous and energetic elements of the world's master races, in the midst of which the tone is given and march is led by that one of them that has never faltered in its onward course, and which is possessed of such tenacity and versatility, that it is everywhere successful. The present calamity and confusion probably form the crucible fires in which the Union is to be "purified, made white, and tried," in order that she may take her destined place in the van of the world's progress in Christianity and civilization, fulfilling in the resistless march of her dominant Anglo-Saxon race across the American continent one grand part of the Divine scheme for the spread of that Gospel which shall survive all changes, overthrow all evil, and achieve its mightiest triumphs in the later days of our world's history."

WATER DRINKING.—Improper drinking of water has killed thousands. There have been instances where thirsty armies, after long marches, have come to some river, when the men would lie down on their faces and quaff an inordinate quantity of water, with these results: some died almost instantly, others became crazy, and some staggered like drunken men. Avoid drinking water as much as possible while marching. When you feel dry, rinse the mouth with water, but do not swallow it. Drink only when resting, or before the word is given to march. Men, when heated, should not drink anything cold. In a high state of perspiration ice-water only aggravates thirst. Tepid water, a little weak coffee or tea, lemonade, sweetened water, mixed with vinegar or ginger, or with a drop, or two of spirits of ammonia, should alone be drunk. Drink slowly. Half a tumbler of water will suffice the thirstiest man in the world, if he drinks by sips. Take from twenty-five to one hundred sips, and swallow each time; it will quench thirst better than a quart drank in the usual manner. In fact it is almost impossible to get down a full glass of water taken in this manner.

PUGNACIOUS PEOPLE.—If Ireland was only a little larger it would produce fighting men enough to wallop all creation. Ireland has supplied more food for gunpowder than any other island of its size in the world. No war has taken place on this or any other continent that the sons of Ireland have not had a hand in it. No matter where—on the burning sands of Africa, or on the plains of Greenland—their bones will be found bleaching on every battle field.—In the war against the rebels of the South, no country of its dimensions and population will furnish more fighting men than Ireland. Of the 320 recruits enlisted for the regular service at Chatham street station in New York, last week, 249 were Irish. It is about in this proportion the regular army has been made up for years.

DISTRESS OF NATIONS.—India is the scene of a desolating famine, after having gone through a desolating rebellion. Austria is on the verge of bankruptcy, and about to lose Hungary and Venetia. Italy is preparing for war. So is France. Prussia is about to contend with Denmark.—Turkey totters to its base. Bosnia is in arms. Rome is in its last agonies, and Poland appears to be on the verge of revolution. To this we may add our own civil war.

A PILGRIMAGE TO NIAGARA FALLS.—At the request of Bishop Lynch of Toronto, the Pope has published a decree declaring that those who make a pilgrimage to the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Peace, near the Falls of Niagara, and pray "for the concord of Christian princes, the peace and triumph of our Holy Mother the Church, the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of sinners," may have an "indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days from canonical or otherwise enjoining penance." So says the *Canadian Freeman.*

UNLUCKY DAY.—It is very singular, says the Chicago *Times*, that in this unlucky war, every prominent movement has taken place on the most unlucky day—Friday.—The bombardment of Sumter was commenced on Friday; the troubles in Baltimore took place on Friday; the first and bloodiest riot in St. Louis occured on Friday; the attack on Sewell's Point was made on Friday; Col. Ellsworth was shot on Friday, and the batteries at Acquia Creek were attacked on Friday. It has been all a "Friday" business.

☞The destruction of human life in India by wild beasts is almost beyond belief. Within the last two years nine hundred and ninety-nine children have been killed by wolves in the Punjaub, and a large number of adults. Although the Government pays a considerable sum for the destruction of wild animals, they do not seem to diminish in numbers. In 1859 there were killed 12 tigers, 192 leopards, 187 bears, 1,174 wolves, and 2 hyenas—total 1,567. In 1860 there were killed 35 tigers, 163 leopards, 370 bears, and 2,080 wolves—total 2,658.

☞A strutting coxcomb asked a barber's boy if he ever shaved a monkey?—"No, sir—but if you will please sit down, I'll try."

☞In China, if a man is not married at twenty he is drummed out of the town.

A Letter from Mr. Everett.

THE WHOLE CASE STATED.

In all that has been written and spoken in relation to the present revolution we have seen or heard nothing more germane to the occasion than the subjoined letter from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who was the candidate for Vice President on the Bell and Everett ticket. It is a volume compressed into a few short paragraphs. The statements of facts it presents cannot be denied, the arguments built thereon are incontrovertible. It is not too high praise to say of the letter that it contains all that is necessary for the defence of every true supporter of the Union and the Constitution. The letter was written to a gentleman in Virginia, without thought of its publication:

BOSTON, May 15, 1861.

My Dear Mr.——: Your letter of the 9th reached me yesterday. I read it with mingled feelings; gratified that your friendly regard had as yet survived the shock of the times, and deeply grieved at the different view we take of the existing crisis.

It is well known to you that I sustained the South, at the almost total sacrifice of influence and favor at home, as long as I thought she was pursuing constitutional objects. This I did, although the South had placed the conservative North in a false and indefensible position, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the persevering attempts to force slavery into the Territory of Kansas by surprise, fraud and violence, against the known wish of an overwhelming majority of the people. I pursued this course for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men at the South; although I was well aware, partly from facts within my personal knowledge, that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South.

Notwithstanding this state of things, and the wholly unwarrantable manner in which the policy of secession was initiated by South Carolina, and followed up by the other Cotton States, and in spite of the seizure of the public establishments and the public property—which in the absence of any joint act of partition, was sheer plunder—it was my opinion that, if they would abstain from further aggression, and were determined to separate, we had better part in peace. But the wanton attack on Fort Sumter (which took place, not from any military necessity, for what harm was a single company cooped up in Charleston harbor able to do to South Carolina? but for the avowed purpose of "stirring the blood" of the South, and thus bringing in the Border States,) and the subsequent proceeding at Montgomery have wholly changed the state of affairs. The South has levied an unprovoked war against the Government of the United States, the mildest and most beneficent in the world, and has made it the duty of every good citizen to rally to its support.

I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the regiment of Mr. Webster (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father,) has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends—yourself among the most valued of them—as if my so doing was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th of April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When General Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat, his red hot cannon balls and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughter and four children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

I certainly deprecate the choice of a President exclusively by the electoral votes of one section of the country, though consenting with the greatest reluctance to be myself upon one of the opposing tickets. It was, however, fully in the power of the South to have produced a different result. But the Disunionists were determined to have their own candidate, though mistaken, I trust, in the belief that he shared their disloyal views. I make this charge against them without scruple, justified by subsequent events, as well as by the language of the entire Union press at the South during the canvass.

After the election was decided, the Disunionists would not wait for *overt acts*, because they knew none could or would be committed. They knew that there was an anti-Republican majority in the Senate, and that there would be one in the present House. They "precipitated" the rupture of the Union, because they knew that if they waited, even the pretext for it would fail.

After the Cotton States had seceded, and, although that circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of compromise, measures were nevertheless adopted or proposed in Congress, which must have removed all sincere alarm on the part of the South, that their constitutional rights were threatened. The accredited leaders of the Republican party, including the President-elect, uniformly pledged themselves to that effect. The two Houses, by a constitutional majority, pledged themselves in like manner against any future amendment of the Constitution violating the rights of the South. A member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) possessing the entire confidence of the incoming Administration, proposed to admit New Mexico as a State, and three new Territories were organized without any anti-slavery restriction. While this was done in Congress, the States repealed or modified the laws, throwing obstacles in the way of recovering fugitive slaves—laws which have never been of any practical injury to the Cotton States. These conciliatory demonstrations had no effect in staying the progress of Secession, because the leaders of that revolution were determined not to be satisfied; and to maintain their policy, which in the light of the Constitution is simply rebellion and treason, they have appealed to the sword.

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not "let you alone?" But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but a third of its population. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries; the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad); the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy; the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the Missouri—and finally, she claims the right for any State, that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous, and unheard-of usurpations, she asks to be "let alone;" and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members (from which the leaders of the revolt dispense themselves,) takes measures to defend itself, the Capitol of the Union, the public establishments, and the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditated by the ambitious and disappointed politicians (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles), she exclaims that the North seeks "to subjugate the South."

I cannot describe to you, my dear friend, the sorrow caused me by this state of things. Circumstances, as you well know, had led me to form personal friendly relations at the South, more extensively than most Northern men, and the support given, especially in the Border States, to the ticket on which my name was borne at the late election, filled me with gratitude. If the sacrifice of all I have could have averted the present disastrous struggle, I could have made it willingly, joyfully. But, I pray you, believe me that I speak not only my own conviction, but that of the entire North, when I say that we feel that the conflict has been forced upon us, to gratify the aspirations of ambitious men; that it is our duty to ourselves, to our children, and to the whole people, to sustain the Government; and that it is, if possible, more the interest of the South than of the North, that this attempt to break up the Union should fail.

I remain, my dear Mr.——,
Sorrowfully and sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

☞The night Jeff. Davis arrived in Richmond he had a very singular dream, which he related to a party of his friends the next morning at the breakfast table.—He says that the dream foretold that the end of the present rebellion would end in an utter downfall of their glorious confederacy, and that the leaders, (he among them) would be captured, brought to Washington, and hung. Prentice says he hopes the dream will come true.

Mother Goose and Jeff. Davis.

Davis is a traitor;
Davis is a thief;
Davis steals from "Uncle Sam;"
But soon he'll come to grief.
For "Abe" will send to Davis's house,
And if he hasn't fled,
One of the Zouave butcher boys
Will chop off Davis' head.

CURE FOR ILL TEMPER.—A sensible woman, the mother of a young family, taught her children from the earliest childhood to consider ill-humor as a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Accordingly, she had always small doses ready, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for the crossness. No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were associated in their minds always as cause and effect.

☞Mr. Hassaurek, our new Teutonic Minister to Ecuador, is a funny man. It is said that he "thanked the President for having appointed him to the highest place in his gift"—that is, 9,500 feet above the ocean, the altitude of Quito, the capital!

☞An Irish lover remarked that it is great pleasure to be alone, especially when your "swate heart is wid ye."

☞Of all earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

☞A young gentleman from the "rooral" districts lately advertised for a wife through the papers, and got answered from eighteen husbands, stating that he might have theirs.

NECK AND HEELS.—A young man named Neck has recently been married to Miss Heels. They are now, therefore, literally tied neck and heels.

☞"Nobody ever lost anything by love," said a certain person. "That's not true," said a lady who heard the remark, "for I once lost three nights' sleep."

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The Testimony of Washington.

The Boston Transcript copies from a pamphlet entitled "Letters from Gen. Washington to Several of his Friends, in June and July, 1776," republished in Philadelphia in 1795, the following extract of a letter from General Washington to Mr. Lund, Washington, dated at New York, June 12, 1776:

"We have lately had a general review, and I have much pleasure in informing you that we made a better appearance, and went through our exercise more like soldiers than I expected.

"The Southern States are rash and blameable in the judgment they form of their brethren of the four New England States. I do assure you, with all my partiality for my own countrymen and prejudices against them, I can but consider them as the flower of the American army. They are strong, vigorous and hardy people, inured to labor and toil, which our people seldom are, and though our hot and eager spirits may suit better in sudden and desperate enterprise, yet in the way in which wars are now carried on, you must look for permanent advantages only from that patient and persevering temper which is the result of labor. The New Englanders are cool, considerate and sensible, while we are all fire and fury. Like their climate, they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we cannot shine but we burn. They have a uniformity and stability of character to which the people of no other States have any pretensions; hence they must and will always preserve their influence in this great Empire. Where it not for the drawbacks and disadvantages which the influence of their popular opinions on the subject of Government have on their army, they soon might and probably would give law to it."

DR. BRECKINRIDGE ON THE WAR.—The forthcoming number of the Danville *Review* contains another *masterly article* on "the present state of the country," by the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., L. L. D., in which he shows "the Difficulties and Miscalculations of Secession; that the War is one of Self-preservation on the part of the Nation; not aggressive and against the South, but defensive and against Secessionists." The views of the distinguished writer are important, not only on account of his *vast ability and fervent patriotism*, but awaken additional interest from the fact that his political opinions are those imbibed from his eminent father, General Breckinridge, who was Attorney General of Mr. Jefferson's administration; and, a perhaps still increased interest from the fact that he has stood almost in the relation of father to his nephew, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, late Vice President and candidate for the Presidency, *his father* having died while he was quite young. An article of this character from such a source is sure to be perused with great avidity.

Arms for the Pennsylvania Troops.

The federal government has notified the Governor of Pennsylvania that he will be furnished immediately with ten thousand stand of arms, for the purpose of arming the reserve corps. These arms are to be of the best and most approved description, and will be placed in the hands of the reserve corps as soon as they are forwarded from the general government. The State authorities are making arrangements to purchase a supply of rifles. The arms to be furnished by the War Department were applied for by the state authorities.

Three thousand men are to be armed and equipped this week.

A New Encampment.

General McCall has selected a site for an encampment, in order to satisfy and silence the apprehensions of a great many good people along the Maryland line. The locality of the encampment is at or near Freedom, in York county, about one mile from the Maryland line, and is to be occupied by the reserve corps of Pennsylvania volunteers.

A rifle and an infantry regiment are to be moved to this encampment as soon as they can be armed and equipped.

The Quarter Master General has orders to prepare the ground immediately, and is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements for this encampment.

☞The Western Virginia Union Convention is still in session. On Friday an ordinance was reported, deposing the present State officers who are in rebellion against the General Government, and providing for the establishment of a Provisional State Government. It is thought Mr. Pierpont, of Monongalia county, will be elected the Provisional Governor—a man of high character and great popularity.

☞Late news from Texas informs us of a sad state of affairs there. Constant fears are entertained of attacks from hostile Indians, and the women and children are flying in large numbers to the forts for protection. The farmers are renewing the old border practice of carrying their rifles at their backs while their hands are at the plough.

☞The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been promptly re-opened to Harper's Ferry, on the withdrawal of the Confederate troops, and the most energetic efforts will at once be made to repair the injuries inflicted upon the bridges and equipments of the road.

☞The President and the Secretary of War are engaged in visiting the encampments on both sides of the Potomac river, inspecting their organization and looking after the comfort of the troops.

GRAND RAPIDS, (MICH.), JUNE 13.—The Third Michigan Regiment, 1,040 men, left this morning for the seat of war. They are a splendid body of men, fully armed, equipped, and ready for service.

A WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR KILLED.—W. H. Roberts and Mrs. Dale, who were on terms of criminal intimacy, were shot and killed by T. J. Dale, the woman's husband, at Cone Bayou, Ark., on Wednesday of last week.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL,

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

☞We are requested to announce that the Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, of Gettysburg, will deliver an address before the Classical Institute of Littlestown, in the Lutheran Church, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞We are desired to return the thanks of the Ladies' Union Relief Society of Gettysburg, to the Ladies of New Oxford, for their kind and prompt aid in preparing Havelocks and Needle-cases for our Soldiers at Camp Wayne.

☞The Zouaves of Gettysburg purpose celebrating the Fourth of July at Spangler's spring. We understand the design is to make it a civic and military celebration.

The Zouaves had a most interesting drill in the Centre Square on Monday evening. They are certainly making very great progress in this drill, under their energetic Captain.

Pennsylvania College Cadets.

The students of Pennsylvania College have formed themselves into a military company and drill mightly. Tutor J. F. McCreary, Captain; Junior Mason Weidman, 1st Lieut.; Senior H. W. Roth, 2d Lieut.; Senior Duncan Renfrew, 1st Serg.

Our Soldiers.

We paid a flying visit to Chambersburg on Friday last, and went out to Camp Chambers, about 3½ miles from town, where the 2d and 3d Regiments were encamped—The company from this place is in the 2d, and is company E. They were just called out for Drill and Review by Generals Keim and Wynkoop, directly after our arrival, and our time was so limited that we could not wait until it was over, and therefore were denied the privilege of the full and free intercourse we had wished for and anticipated. We could not even get a shake of the hand with all. We saw the review of the 2d Regiment, and to our eye they presented a very handsome appearance, and drilled well. The 2d is among the best of the Pennsylvania Regiments, and attracts attention. And we heard a number of Chambersburgers remark that the Gettysburg Company was the most orderly and gentlemanly of any they had noticed. We felt our Town pride very much elevated by these remarks. They were better supplied than they had been previously and appear to be in good spirits. The Camp was very pleasant one. Orders had been given to march on Saturday morning, and they were busy with packing up, and cooking rations for a four days' tramp. It appeared to be very gratifying to all of them, to get away into active service. We were sorry to learn that a number were unwell, and were sent home.

They left Camp Chambers on Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, in the cars, for Hagerstown. The 1st Regiment started at 5, A. M., and several other Regiments were to go during the day.

The Second Regiment, in which our Company is, was near Funkstown, 3 miles beyond Hagerstown, on Sunday last. They found a cannon, and some arms, in the town, which they took possession of, as it has always been a secession place. We presume they will all be marched on further—as the ball is soon to open.

☞Three regiments reached Camp M'Clure, near Chambersburg, on Wednesday and Thursday—the 4th Connecticut, the 11th Pennsylvania, and the 1st Wisconsin. We visited the Camp in the evening, and were surprised to find in what a superior manner every thing was arranged. We have rarely, if ever, seen so fine a body of men as the 4th Connecticut; and they were provided with every convenience—large roomy tents, provided with every thing necessary for culinary purposes, even to Camp cooking-stoves, on which their food was prepared with as much nicety as in the best home kitchen. They had their table furniture of the nicest kind—provisions of the choicest, in profusion—horses and wagons, also—all brought with them from home. Indeed, they appeared to want for nothing. All appeared happy and cheerful; and there was a marked intelligence and energy in them, that showed the power of such a body of men. Such men never could be conquered; and ordinary resistance to them would be fruitless. We had not time to go to the Wisconsin part of the camp, but understood it was also completely furnished. The clothing of the Regiments was very handsome, and every thing about the Camp was clean and pure. It was really a pleasure to visit them.

The Rhode Island Regiment went on to Greencastle. It was said to be even superior to the Connecticut. It is commanded by Gov. Sprague, who joined them on Thursday. He is quite young, only about 28. The Regiment has every thing with them necessary for comfort; also a complete Carpenter's and Blacksmith's shop, portable bridges, and even a balloon. The whole Regiment was fitted out at the private expense of the Governor.

On the whole, our visit to the Camps was a very pleasant and satisfactory one.

Letter from the Camp.

CAMP CAMERON, near Hagerstown, Md.
Monday, June 17, 1861.

MR. HARPER:—The frequent visits kindly paid us by citizens of Gettysburg, has obviated the necessity for a regular correspondence.—But as we gradually move toward the enemy, we necessarily see less of Gettysburgians, and feel a greater desire to keep them posted as to our whereabouts and movements. On Saturday last we left Camp Chambers, and were taken to Hagerstown by railroad. On our arrival there, we saw the Stars and Stripes waving from many public and private buildings, and we were occasionally greeted with bouquets. We then marched to a camp ground three miles southward. Upon passing through a little town called Funkstown, it was ascertained that a number of government guns were in the hands of secessionists—whereupon Adjutant Isaac G. Waterbury, with some of our men, made search and took sixteen or seventeen guns, and a large iron field-piece. The latter had been used by the traitors at their rejoicings over the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and the fall of the young, the brave and the lamented Ellsworth. Upon our arrival at Camp Cameron, we met with the First, Third and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments—comprising Gen. Wynkoop's Brigade.

Yesterday morning we heard a continuous firing, for one-half hour, in the direction of Williamsport. We have no knowledge of the cause. It has been ascertained that Gen. Negley with the First Pennsylvania Brigade passed through the above named place yesterday and crossed the Potomac on foot. His men all promised to follow him through the water, and did so although it took most of them up to their necks in the deeper parts. They are said to be rushing eagerly toward Martinsburg. We feel satisfied that they will make their presence felt in the rebel country. To look at Negley is conclusive evidence of his courage and strength of purpose.

Our Brigade was reviewed yesterday by Major General Patterson and Governor Thos. H. Hicks. Gen. P. made some pithy remarks and was lustily cheered by the troops. Cheer after cheer was also given for Gov. Hicks and the Union men of Maryland, in addition to three groans for Jeff Davis.

Company E. is truly sensible of the kindness manifested by the people of Gettysburg in the recent sending of provisions, and can only say and feel "thanks!" We are still full of the determination to try to do our duty, regardless of the result. The feelings of our men are best expressed in the words—"SEMPER PARATUS." It is reported that we move toward Virginia tomorrow. I cannot close without advising our townspeople that the citizens of Chambersburg treated our Company exceedingly well. The writer avails himself of this opportunity to thank some of your relatives, of the latter place, for having opened to himself the hospitalities of a cheerful and bounteous home. Wherever we go, if opportunity affords, you will hear from us more regularly. Truly yours, S. V.

☞The citizens of Shippensburg sent a wagon-load of provisions of a choice kind to our Company at Chambersburg a few days ago. A similar treat was given by the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity on Thursday last; and that whole-souled townsman of ours, Mr. JOHN LAUGHLIN, who was on a visit to the Camp, could not leave the ground until he placed in the hands of the officers $10 to be disposed of for the use of the company. These little acts of kindness are very cheering to those who have left their homes to defend the "Stars and Stripes."

The Adams Infantry.

This company reached West Chester on Saturday evening the 8th, and marched at once to Camp Wayne, about ¾ths of a mile from the town. The camp is beautifully situated, commands a handsome view of the town, and is under remarkably good discipline. On Monday the 10th, they were inspected, and on Tuesday were sworn into the service of the State. The ceremony was a solemn one, and was performed in the presence of a large number of persons. At its close, Capt. MCPHERSON congratulated the Company upon the cheerfulness and unity with which they had assumed their obligations, and spoke of the new duties before them, their new relations to each other, and the hopeful and honorable future which would be as a reward for faithful discharge of duty. His speech was rapturously applauded by the Company and others present.

The Company was, immediately upon arriving, placed in the First Regiment, then forming, and of which an excellent corps of Officers has been chosen: Colonel, R. Biddle Roberts, Pittsburg; Lieut Col., Henry M. McIntire, of West Chester; Major, Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle. The last two were Captains of Companies in the Regiment.

The Company have received a proportion of blankets, and are well quartered. The rations are good, and the health and spirits buoyant. They take very kindly to camp life—the officers sharing with the men the fortunes of their new experience.

The Company has been fully organized, and is officered as follows:

Captain—Hon. Edward McPherson.
1st Lieut.—J. Finley Bailey.
2d Lieut.—James J. Herron.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. W. Stewart.
2d Sergeant—John J Donee.
3d Sergeant—Peter H. Henry.
4th Sergeant—Henry N. Minnigh.
1st Corporal—John D. Sadler.
2d Corporal—Philip L. Houck.
3d Corporal—Jacob Resser.
4th Corporal—Daniel D. Bailey.

A full list of the members will be published, as soon as the few vacancies yet existing are filled.

☞There are eight men wanted to fill up Capt. McPheson's Company at Fort Wayne, West Chester. Apply to Major Scott. None but hale, hearty men are wanted.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 18.—A salute of 75 guns was fired by the citizens of Buffalo this noon in honor of the birthday of the veteran soldier, General Scott.

For the Adams Sentinel.

Trip to Camp Wayne, West Chester.

After two hours' ride from Philadelphia, I arrived at West Chester, and immediately made my way out to Camp Wayne, which is situated about two hundred yards from the town. The Camp is situated on a small eminence, overlooking a magnificent country. The troops occupy the enclosure of the county fair ground, inhabiting sheds instead of tents. There are 16 companies, all told. None have received their uniforms or equipments. I found the company from Adams county (under Captain E. MCPHERSON,) in fine spirits, and enjoying the novelties of camp life immensely. They have plenty of—*exercise*, and their *rations* are good, and are taken with a relish. The York Springs boys in particular are in elegant spirits and consider themselves "Gay and happy still." They expect to remain there three months, in order to become proficient in drill. The town is splendidly situated, and contains about two thousand inhabitants. I have never been in any town, with which I have been so much pleased. As it is only 30 miles from Philadelphia, there will be a great many visitors there during the summer. A. C. G.

Appointments.

The President of the United States has made the following appointments:

Charles A. Washburn, of California, U. States Commissioner to Paraguay.

Edward Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident at Constantinople.

Christopher Robinson, of Rhode Island, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, Minister Resident at Venezuela.

Charles N. Riotte, of Texas, Minister Resident at Costa Rica.

Samuel Whiting, of New Jersey, Consul at Nassau, New Providence.

☞The steamer Adriatic, formerly of the Collins, now of the Galway line, has achieved the long talked of feat of making the passage across the Atlantic in six days. She arrived at St. Johns Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. Lord John Russell had made the important announcement in Parliment that the Government had determined to prohibit privateers from bringing prizes into any of the British ports. This decision nullifies all the advantages that it was supposed would inure to the Confederate Government by their recognition as belligerents. France, it is also stated, will enforce her law against privateers remaining in any of the ports of the empire longer than twenty-four hours.—The London Times complains of the bitter feeling exhibited by Americans in Paris against the neutral position of England—The commercial news by the Adriatic exhibits a general dullness in cotton and breadstuffs.

Belgium has given satisfactory assurances to the Government that there will be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy in any form by that government.

☞From additional news by the Adriatic we learn that Lord John Russell not only stated that the Government would prohibit privateers from bringing their prizes into British ports, but also added that England and France had sent propositions to Washington based on the declaration of the Paris Congress in relation to privateering, and that an answer was expected by every mail.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.—It is stated that important advices have been received at Washington from Mr. Dayton, representing the aspect of American affairs before the French court as exceedingly flattering to the United States government.

INFLUX OF SPECIE.—The English bankers are alarmed at the large indebtedness of their country to the United States. The amount of specie remitted us since the 28th of November last has reached the enormous sum of twenty-nine millions of dollars.—The London Daily News admits that America "holds the strings of the specie movement in its hands."

☞The election for Members of Congress in Maryland took place on Thursday last, and resulted in the success of five unconditional Union men (Messrs Crisfield, Webster, Leary, Thomas and Calvert) and one Independent Union man (Henry May), of Baltimore, who had a majority of 2,048 over Henry Winter Davis. The Secessionists did not get a member.

☞A slave vessel was captured on the Western Coast of Africa, on the 23d of April, by the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga. She had on board originally 961 negroes but on the passage from Kabenda 160 died. 801 were landed at Monrovia, and the slaver sent to the U. States. Part of the crew escaped.

☞The Pennsylvania troops in Washington city since they have received their new suits, are pronounced the best armed soldiers in the capital. They look well—appear to feel well—and will fight well.—So much for clean shirts and whole breeches.

☞The Hon. Anson Burlingame, who was appointed Minister to Austria, being somewhat obnoxious to that country on account of his action in Congress in the Sardinian matter, has been transferred to China.

☞The law of the Confederates requires their soldiers to provide their own clothing, but "they shall be entitled to money" in lieu thereof. It don't say a word about when or where they will get it!

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry!

THE REBELS FRIGHTENED!

On Friday night, the Rebels at Harper's Ferry, frightened at the approach of the Federal troops, made their preparations to evacuate their strong hold there. On Thursday night, 2,000 troops who were on the Maryland side, crossed over, and at day-light on Friday morning, the rebel forces departed in a hurry, leaving in two columns, one toward Manassas Junction, and one toward Leesburg. Before leaving Harper's Ferry, they destroyed all the property in the vicinity. The splendid bridge, at the Ferry, was fired at 4 o'clock, and also blown up. It was nearly destroyed, except the piers on the Virginia side. The bridge was 1000 feet long, and cost a large sum of money. The Government Armory buildings, 20 in number, the Telegraph station buildings, and other railroad works, were burned, and every thing tangible destroyed. The loss to the Government in buildings alone must be half a million, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company not much less. It has really been a wholesale destruction. The railroad bridges at Martinsburg and at Shepherdstown were also destroyed. It is rumored that the town of Harper's Ferry was also burned; but it lacks confirmation. The rebels, before they set fire to the Armory, removed all the machinery to Richmond. There were about 12,000 rebels at the Ferry, as near as can be ascertained. Eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Government troops. A large quantity of fresh meat was left on the top of the hill, and the buzzards were gathering in flocks. All the Union men, within a circuit of many miles, were robbed of their horses, wagons, cattle and slaves.

The rebels boasted that the sacred soil of Virginia" should never be polluted by "Lincoln's hordes," as they term them—and yet whenever the latter come within miles of them, the Southern Chivalry is O—P—H.

The Latest News.

The intelligence from Harper's Ferry and other points confirms the fact that the rebel forces have abandoned the whole line of the upper Potomac. Harper's Ferry, as described by those who have gone there since the evacuation, is a demolished town. The destruction of every thing is very great Leesburg was also abandoned by the rebel troops on Saturday, who made a hasty retreat, after burning all the cars, locomotives, depot, &c. The U. S troops soon returned and took possession of the town. The 14,000 rebels who were at the Ferry, marched off in two columns, to join Generals Bouregard and Lee's forces.

On Sunday, the First Division of the army, under Gen. Cadwallader, crossed the Potomac into Virginia. The troops waded gallantly through the stream with the water up to the waist, and soon established themselves across the river, their advance being covered by two pieces of cannon of the battery of the Rhode Island Regiment. They pushed on to Martinsburg, which they found deserted by the rebels, who had burned the railroad buildings and the repair shops, and damaged a large number of Locomotives. All the bridges on the road from Harper's Ferry to Hancock, are either wholly or partially destroyed.

Henry A. Wise has been appointed a Major General, and is to take command of the Confederate forces in Western Virginia.

☞The bridge burning by the rebels at Harper's Ferry has not worked to their own advantage. There are some fifty engines at Martinsburg, of which Gen. Johnston would gladly avail himself, as he has but one at the Ferry, but he is unable to repair the bridges. Provisions are growing exceedingly scarce in the camp, and large numbers of the soldiers are sick. There would seem to be little doubt of a speedy evacuation. [It has been done.]

☞It is said that the breastworks erected by the Federal troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, are of a monstrous kind, and extend for ten miles, from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge, mounted with heavy batteries, a line of defence which renders Washington impregnable, and has enabled the Government to advance many of the troops, recently stationed there, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, to carry the contemplated strategic movement in that quarter.

☞Fresh troubles have occurred in Missouri. The State Troops, by order of the Governor, have burned part of the bridge over Gasconade river and destroyed the telegraph lines between St. Louis and Independence, the Capital of the State.

☞A general impressment of all persons between sixteen and sixty is said to be going on in Virginia, which may account for the fact that large numbers of Virginians were escaping across the river and taking shelter on the Maryland side.

☞The Governor of Missouri is making a strong attempt to precipitate that State into revolution. He has issued a proclamation calling out fifty thousand State troops to resist the so-called invasion of the State by the United States forces.

☞East Tennessee has given from ten to twenty thousand majority against the separation of the State from the Union.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Senator Andrew Johnson, on the charge of treason to the State.

Battle at Great Bethel, Va.

The rebels having formed an entrenched camp, at Great Bethel, 9 miles from Hampton, Gen. Butler determined to dislodge them. About midnight, on the 9th, Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment crossed the river at Hampton, and took up the line of march, at the same time Col. Benedix's German regiment, with detachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments at Newport, and a small force of U. S. Artillery, with four 12 pound howitzers under command of Lieut. Greble, moved forward to form a juction with the troops from Fortress Monroe. The entire force consisted of about three thousand men, under the command of Maj. Gen. Pierce.

The command moved at half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday night, with the Zouaves nearly one hour ahead: and owing to a most unfortunate mistake in relation to signals, two of the regiments got into a collision; when the regiment of Col. Benedix, mistaking that of Col. Townsend's for the enemy, fired at them, and did not discover their mistake until the dawn of day, when the supposed enemy left them masters of the field. It is not known exactly how many were killed or wounded, but the number will not be considerable

After an explanation and a mutual understanding between the two regiments, it was then agreed to move on to Great Bethel, and the entire force took up the line of march, which is three miles from the place where the error was committed. On reaching the position, they found the enemy protected by heavy batteries, of 6 and 12 pound howitzers and rifled cannon

The engagement immediately became warm, the guns under Lieut Greble returning the intensely hot fire from the enemy's battery.

After some time Gen. Pierce gave the order to charge on the battery, and Col. Duryea's Zouaves gallantly marched in quick time, under a scorching fire, up to near the ramparts of the battery, when a broad ditch intervened, which could not be passed, when the gallant lads fell back.

Col. Townsend's also went nearly to the battery, but meeting the same obstruction were also compelled to retire.

After two hours' hot contest, the ammunition for the field pieces and the muskets gave out, and the order was given to retire, which was effected in perfect order and safety.

A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given; but at that moment Lieut. Greble, of the United States army, and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon-ball, and instantly killed.

The loss on our side was about thirty killed and one hundred wounded. The force of the rebels was said to be over three thousand men.

From Fortress Monroe.

By way of Baltimore we have intelligence from Fortress Monroe up to Thursday night. Everything remained quiet at the fort. The Patriot states, on the authority of passengers, that it had been ascertained that the Confederate forces in the masked battery at Great Bethel were just on the point of evacuating it when General Pierce gave the order for the Federal troops to retreat. The river takes a turn just at the point where the battery is erected, and, as the Secessionists were surrounded on three sides, Col. Magruder had given orders to spike the guns and retreat from the entrenchments. The main body of the Confederates have since retired from Great Bethel, but the place is still held by them and can be occupied by a large force at short notice. A letter dated at six o'clock in the evening of the 13th instant, says:

"Capt. H. E. Davis, (son of Judge Davis,) Lieut. Chas H Seaman, and Dr. Martin, of Duryea's regiment, yesterday entered the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, and went to within half a mile of Yorktown—They saw a formidable battery at Great Bethel, but were not permitted to examine the works, and from there to Yorktown were conducted by bridle-paths. They were escorted by a sergeant and four troopers, who met them at Newmarket Bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which point the secession pickets now extend. They were courteously treated by Col. J. B. Magruder, who commanded at Great Bethel. There was a large encampment of cavalry at Yorktown, and the place was being strongly fortified There are also batteries between Great Bethel and Yorktown.

"The Confederates report one killed and five wounded. Major Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana rifleman while heading a vigorous charge. He was buried by the Confederates, who greatly praised his heroism. Two Zouaves died prisoners, viz: Benj. F. Hopper and Jos. L. Taylor, nephew of Moses Taylor. The Confederates represented that they had other prisoners, whom they were willing to exchange.—Capt. Phillips has to day visited the fortress with a flag of truce in reference to the same"

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 13.—Col Lewis Wallace who, with a portion of his Indiana Regiment, left Cumberland on Tuesday to attack the Confederate Camp at Romney, Virginia, has returned.

They surprised the enemy at that place, and after a sharp conflict, completely routed the 500 Secession troops comprising the encampment, capturing a few prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking a first class camp equipage, provisions, medical stores, arms, &c. Only one of the Indiana troops was wounded. The victors have returned to Cumberland with their spoils.

☞Major Lyons, in command of the Federal troops in Missouri, is taking active steps to meet the seditious movement of Governor Jackson. Several expeditions have been sent to different parts of the State to maintain order and prevent the assemblage of the State troops. The Governor is reported to have left the Capital of the State and taken refuge on an island, with the view of fortifying it against attack.

☞The Secretary of the Treasury has issued another circular to collectors of ports in relation to the shipment of merchandise and munitions of war to the Seceded States. He authorizes the adoption of the utmost vigilance and the most rigorous measures to prevent such shipments.

The Action near Fortress Monroe.

We have learned a lesson in Southeastern Virginia, and experience has charged us an unusually dear price. Some three or four thousand Federal troops left Fortress Monroe on Sunday night for the purpose of taking a rebel battery at a place called Great Bethel, about nine miles from Hampton. The erection of the battery was evidently part of a plan to environ the fortress and to strengthen the defensive works of our enemies. It was found, on making the attack, that the Federal troops were unable to cope with the well-fortified Rebels. Their artillery was inefficient, and they were compelled to retire before the rifled cannon of the Virginia troops. Our own loss was heavy. Nothing is known about the Rebels, but as they were well-entrenched behind masked batteries, it is probable they escaped without loss.

We have before us two statements of this melancholy affair. It is evident that there has been an unpardonable error somewhere. By a misunderstanding of the orders, two of our own regiments engaged in a conflict, each under the impression that the other was of the Rebel force. Several shots were interchanged, and many brave men were wounded and slain before the mistake was corrected. We are told that General PIERCE lost his presence of mind on the field of battle, and the inference is that to him the disaster of the day is owing. This statement is made, however, on the unconfirmed authority of a telegraphic reporter, and justice to General PIERCE requires us to await the facts before we pass an opinion on his conduct We cannot conceive how a force so poorly equipped and apportioned, lacking in artillery and the means of an available and offensive warfare, should have been sent on an errand like that undertaken by the command of Gen. BUTLER.

We hope we shall have no more blunders in this campaign. The moral effect of a repulse like that of Monday will be wonderful among the Southern people The lives of our volunteers are too precious to be sacrificed in fruitless sallies, or by ignorance or misapprehension of those commanding them. We deplore this disaster, and mourn the melancholy fate of the brave men who have fallen; but it teaches discretion to those in authority, and shows our soldiers that rashness is not valor, nor reckless daring true military courage. The lesson will not be without its uses, however dearly we may have paid for it.

☞We learn by a gentleman from Fortress Monroe, who arrived on Thursday, that the passengers on the boat were astonished at the exaggerations and excitement prevalent in Balt., in relation to the repulse at Great Bethel. At the Fortress, up to the time the boat left Tuesday evening, in conversation with both regulars and privates who were in the engagement, there was some mortification experienced at the bad management of General Pierce, but none as to the extent of the loss, which was found to be much less than at first supposed, or the character of the temporary advantage gained by the Confederates.

One of Lieutenant Greble's command assured our informant that had an advance been ordered, instead of a retreat, the battery could have been taken in five minutes. Lieutenant Greble had silenced all their guns except one rifled cannon, which was fired with great rapidity, and concentrated entirely on his command This gun was worked well, but all the rest were badly managed, their balls cutting off the tops of the limbs of the trees over their heads.—Had the battery been well supplied with experienced gunners there is no doubt that the loss of life would have been very heavy.

Lieut Greble spiked the gun at the moment he received orders to retreat, as it is supposed on account of his surprise at the order, presuming that Gen. Pierce had discovered an attempt to cut him off, and that if his gun should be captured in the retreat he would render it harmless. He had just driven the spike home when a ball from the rifled cannon carried away the back part of his head, causing instant death. One of his men was also killed and one wounded.

The New York Zouaves, under Colonel Benedix, evinced great bravery, and could with difficulty be restrained from making the assault without orders. Five of the Confederates were known to have been killed by the Zouaves outside of the works, and it is to be presumed, from the effective firing of Lieutenant Greble, that considerable damage must have been done to those inside of the battery, which was built of sand bags, and hidden from view by green bushes. The number of Zouaves killed was five, wounded twenty-seven, and four missing. They attribute their heavy loss to their bright uniforms, whilst the regulars attribute it to their superior bravery and daring.

Tuesday evening, just as the boat was leaving, a Confederate Captain of Cavalry, with two privates, were brought in as prisoners by the Zouaves. They were all splendidly mounted and uniformed. The elegant trappings of the Captain's horse attracted great attention. Their names could not be ascertained by our informant.

THE LATE UNION VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—We learn from the Frankfort Commonwealth that the aggregate vote for delegates to the Border State Convention is 107,334. There are no returns from the counties of Hallard, Hickman, Marshall, Simpson and Woodford. The total vote of Kentucky at the last Presidential election was 146,216. Notwithstanding no Union votes are counted from five counties, and that many precincts were not opened, the Union majority is 69,452. It is safe to say that this State is for Union by 80,000 majority. That will do.

BRIDGE BURNERS.—The Frederick Examiner says that the fine bridge at the Point of Rocks was burnt by a company of Marylanders under the command of Captain Edelin.

☞From Grafton, Western Virginia, we learn that the Federal army in that portion of the State is assuming formidable proportions. Two more Ohio Regiments were *en route* for Grafton, *via* the Parkersburg Railroad. General McClellan had not reached Cumberland.

☞From Washington we learn that General Sickles' brigade of five New York Regiments was ordered to be mustered into the service for three years or the war, and the Boston Irish brigade was accepted on condition that they report at Harrisburg for duty within ten days.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

General Scott's Birthday.

[From the N. Y. World, of Thursday last.]

General Scott is seventy-five years old, to-day. The hero of Queenstown, Chippewa, and Lundy's lane; the conqueror of Mexico; the great pacificator of the borders; the always incorruptible patriot—these are some of the titles by which the love and veneration of twenty millions of people are expressed. The principles of honor have guided his life too long; the wreaths that adorn his grand old brow are too near—to allow the voice either of praise or blame to have any influence upon the fidelity which is now so fitly crowning his heroic life. To those who would have seduced him from his long habit of loyalty, and who held out those fallacies of State claims which have swerved so many lesser minds, he replied, almost in the words of the Scott of another hemisphere:

"Your resolution may fluctuate on the wild and changeful billows of human opinion; MINE is anchored on the Rock of Ages"

If he cannot be influenced either by threats or censure, neither has he proposed to himself a reward in the praises of men. But those for whom his long life has been spent, and who now rely upon his wisdom and skill as the instrumentality under God of the successful conduct of a great and peculiar conflict, need not keep back the congratulations which are appropriate to this day. Let not the people be held superstitious for taking the lengthening of his life and the preservation of his faculties as a peculiar omen of that Divine favor which works by means rather than miracles.—Words fail to express the satisfaction with which, as the campaign opens, the nation sees the indications of the unrelaxing grasp of his mind and his unimpaired military skill. In the same measure do these intimations carry terror to the foe. Of the courage of our subordinate officers and soldiers we have no doubt, and if fidelity and appropriate ability are not lacking to carry out the plans of the commander-in chief, all will be well.

It is said that General Scott remarked that this was to be his last campaign, and it should be his best. Happy will he be who can bring to bear successfully upon a conflict so peculiar and important all the stored experience and accumulated skill of such a life. The country has but one prayer for him. It is that he may live to see the Union which he loves, so cemented as it never was before—"grappled with hooks of steel"—and through his own endeavors. That he may be spared to

"Bring back victory,
And with her, hand in hand, firm-footed peace"

That he may live to see love and brotherhood restored; and when he shall depart, amid the blessings of *all* his countrymen, that his "last feeble and lingering glance shall behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic streaming in all its original lustre—not a stripe erased nor polluted, not a single star obscured."

General Scott and the Traitor Davis.

When Frank Pierce occupied the Presidential chair, Jeff. Davis, the arch traitor, was Secretary of War. At that time it seemed to be the policy of Pierce and Davis, for some cause, to humble and disgrace Gen. Scott; but the indignation of the people, and the spotless purity of the Old Hero's character prevented the conspirators (for we can only regard the efforts for that purpose a conspiracy) from carrying out their designs. Gen. Scott came out of the controversy vindicated; his reputation was uninjured, and it is related of him by those who know the man, that he has never forgiven Davis the mean part he played in that business. Therefore Gen. Scott embraces the present to repay Davis for his treachery, not only to his country, but also for his dastardly treatment of himself. Scott is determined to surround and hem in the arch traitor, so as to make his escape impossible, if he heads his rebel cohorts in an open fight, unless he does so by his own hands in suicide. The plan and the purpose is to take Davis and as many of his advisers as possible prisoners, and, having them in possession, make a speedy and prompt example of each after a fair trial.—There is no reason in wasting powder on such wretches. Death by the bullet would afford an honorable transit for them from this to another world. Hemp is what they have earned—infamy is what they deserve—and it seems to be the purpose of General Scott, while he is endeavoring to carry on his campaign without the unnecessary loss of life among those whom he is leading, to bring the traitors to a terrible punishment. So far as Davis is concerned, we trust that the Old Hero may realize all his dreams of retribution and retaliation.

HEALTH OF GEN. SCOTT.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes from Washington:

On Sunday I had the pleasure of an interview, in company with a friend, with General Scott. So much has been said of his health that I am happy to be able to speak authoritatively upon the subject—Our interview was of at least an hour, and in the course of it I said to him that everybody felt a deep interest in his preservation and I begged to know what I might report when I reached home, as to his health.—He said that some time ago he received a fall in passing down a stairway, by which his limbs were partially paralized by a blow upon his spine, and that he rose or walked with some little difficulty; but that besides that his health was excellent. And I can add that if a free, brisk, unembarrassed conversation of an hour, upon a great variety of topics, can furnish any test of quickness and vigor of intellect, the country has no cause to apprehend that the General is not as capable to plan and carry out a campaign as when he started on his memorable march from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

☞The wife of the Hon. A. R. Boteler, a member of the last Congress, from Harper's Ferry district, but now a secession leader, has seceded from her husband and gone to the more congenial atmosphere of Hagerstown, where she will probably remain until her husband gets over his secession proclivities. It is said that, as she left him, she remarked that "as soon as he came back into the Union, she would join him."

The Volunteer's Manual,

BY COL. BAXTER, OF U. S. ARMY.

A number of copies of this interesting and seasonable work have just been received. They are said to be the best book for the Soldier ever published, and have been officially approved. We have procured a few, which are for sale at our office, at 25 cents each.

A Scouting Incident.

Occasionally we hear of incidents in the conflict going on around us that remind one of the adventurous deeds of the revolution Of some such I have been hearing some outlines for a day or two past. They relate partially to the Union prisoner found in the jail at Phillippi and released by the capture of that place on Monday last. I learn that a man named Leonard Clark, who is well known (and knows the country well) in the surrounding counties, tendered his services at Parkersburg as scout to the Colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio regiment and was accepted.

It appears that, accompanied by Myers, who is a young man, and a German from Clarksburg, he reached the neighborhood of Phillippi on the Saturday before the attack. They passed the outside pickets without observation, and were getting along very successfully in picking up little bits of useful information. But boldness getting the better of discretion they approached too near the town, and suddenly came upon a party of dragoons. The odds were too great against them, and being mounted they wheeled their horses and endeavored to escape. The dragoons gave chase, firing at them as they ran.

The balls whistled around their heads, several passed through Clark's hat but doing no other damage. They dashed madly on, pursuers and pursued. One of the horsemen came close up to Clark and he wheeled and shot him dead with a revolver. Another came up and seized him by the left arm. He instantly turned the revolver and shot off the hand at the wrist But another and more appalling danger was upon them. In the madness of the chase they had not anticipated what might be ahead, when they suddenly came upon a squad of pickets, who comprehending the scene, levelled their guns and fired at the advancing fugitives. The balls passed harmlessly by the men, but Clark's horse, after running about fifty yards, reared up and fell dead. He had been shot in the breast. Clark immediately dashed into a thicket where the cavalry could not follow, and for a time eluded his pursuers.

Myers was taken, carried to Phillippi, and a council held at once to determine his fate. Two of his fellowtownsmen who were present, Bob Johnson and George Lurty, urged that he should be hung at once and without mercy; Bill Cooper, another of his townsmen, succeeded in having it postponed until the following Monday morning at five o'clock. Myers was at once incarcerated in jail, and nothing saved him but the attack and flight of Monday morning, at a moment which left but about half an hour intervening between him and the gallows. A joyful sound, indeed, was the roar of the first gun on the heavy morning air to that man, who expected nothing but that in a few brief moments he would be launched into eternity, and dangle a stiffening corpse from the gallows tree.

After the capture of Myers, Clark undertook to make his escape by keeping the woods. The cavalry could not follow him, but the pickets and a party of infantry which was immediately sent after him kept up a hot pursuit. He was known to them and they strained every nerve to effect his capture. They scattered in all directions, and frequently had him surrounded, so that he was obliged to lie concealed whole hours at a time. Several times when thus beleaguered he crawled like an Indian for a great distance to elude observation. For about a day and a night the pursuit was kept up, and he suffered terribly from hunger and thirst. At length he succeeded in making good his escape and arrived at Flemington, where he was once more among friends, whose astonishment at his appearance—his hat gone, his shoes worn to pieces, and his clothes tattered and torn—he relieved by relating to them the hardships and perils through which he had passed.

Gov. Hicks and the Bridge-burning.

GOV. HICKS, who has saved Maryland from herself, and to whom Baltimore owes that she is not now a heap of ashes, has just published an address to the people of Maryland, refuting and resenting the charge made by Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, to the House of Delegates, that Gov. Hicks had any complicity in the unlawful destruction of the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Northern Central Railroads, on the night of the 19th of April.

The Governor asserts that he gave not even a verbal, much less the needful written consent to the bridge-burning, and proves that he persistently refused to permit the scuttling, or even the removal of the steam ferry boat Maryland, at Perryville, which would have prevented any necessity for the destruction of the bridges.

Still more conclusively to the point at issue, he proves, by documentary evidence, that the bridges were burned too soon after the hour when he was roused from sleep, and alleged to have given the order, for news of that order to have reached the conspirators.

The fact stands proved that the conspiracy of the secessionists, of which the attempt is made to make Gov. Hicks a participant, was fully and deliberately planned, and all its diabolical designs might have been accomplished but for the bold stand of the patriotic Governor, the determination of the federal government and the bravery of our troops.

☞Advices from Hayti of the 27th of May, which we have received by the brig Echo, presage important events in that quarter.

The Spanish government claims the city of Hincha, situated upon the borders of the Dominican Republic, as belonging to the latter. Upon the refusal of the Haytien government to acquiesce in this demand, three ships-of-war appeared before Port au Prince and threatened to bombard the city. Naturally, the excitement is at its height.

The mulatto population takes advantage of this to openly demand the protection of France, while the blacks talk of throwing themselves into the arms of England.

Besides these troubles, the government of President Geffrard is assailed by the recriminations of the American negroes who recently went to settle on the island upon the faith of the pompous promises of Mr. Redpath. As always happens with this sort of emigrants, the reality has far from answered the hopes conceived, and the result is discontent, verging on turbulence.

☞The Quartermaster General has ordered the construction of one thousand wagons for the army, to be equally divided among ten different manufactures.

A Strange Proceeding—Attempt of a Father to Bury his Child Alive.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

A great excitement was created last evening among the residents on Hastings street, between Woodbridge and Atwater, occasioned by the attempt of a father to bury alive his son, a bright little fellow but seven years of age. The man's name is Daniel Welch, and the only explanation that can be given of his extraordinary conduct is, that he was either drunk or crazy. During the afternoon yesterday, he went to the cabinet warerooms of Messrs. Flattery Bros., and procured a coffin, on which he had placed a plate engraved with the name and age of his son, and ordered it to be sent to his house.

During the evening a party of gentlemen were sitting in a saloon near the house of Welch, when a little boy came in and said: "There is going to be a boy drowned to-night," which created a laughter among those present, and they were somewhat astonished to see another youngster come running in, out of breath, and exclaiming: "They are going to bury a boy alive up here." This last remark caused them to investigate the matter further, and being guided by the last named boy, they proceeded to Welch's house, where the coffin was seen upon a table in the front room, and the little victim running about the house in great terror of approaching harm. Welch was charged with intending to murder his child, but stoutly denied it, and said that Dr. Russell owed him a sum of money, and had paid him with an order on Flattery Bros., and that he had purchased with it the coffin, that it might be in the house should an occasion arise when it might be necessary to use it. His story was not believed, and several gentlemen resolved to pass the night in his house, in order that he might not carry out the design they believed him to have formed. Our informants express themselves as certain that the man was perfectly sane, and had determined to destroy the life of his child in the above described manner.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN NEW ZEALAND.—From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser we learn that Captain Winslow, who had just arrived at that port from New Zealand, reported a terrible massacre of the foreign population by the hostile natives south of Auckland. Last October a peace was concluded. It appears, however, that some time in January the natives came down from the mountains in large numbers and suppressed a settlement near Auckland, butchering about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants. The most horrid accounts are received as to the cruelties perpetrated on that occasion. The Government had only about two thousand troops in the island.—These would have proved more than a match for any force that the Indians could bring into the field; but the latter are accustomed to retreat into the thick cane-brakes which cover the mountains of the interior. Aside from those natural defences, the natives are athletic and brave, while they have picked up no inconsiderable knowledge from their contact with the white settlers. Their forest camps have been found to be fortified with much skill in the selection of ground and other means of defence. They are acquainted with the use of firearms, and obtain powder from foreigners touching at the island.

Loss of the Steamer Canadian—Twenty Lives Lost.

ST. JOHNS, June 14—The steamer Canadian, from Quebec for Liverpool, struck a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Belle Isle on the 4th instant and sank in thirty-five minutes. One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in small boats and landed at Cape Bauld, and arrived here to-day in a French bark. Twenty or thirty lives had been lost, including six cabin passengers. A portion of the mails were saved. Among those drowned are the mail officer and the second officer of the steamer. The Canadian struck the ice under her foremast, by which her three compartments were all broken in at once.—She filled rapidly and soon sank.

Great Britain and the Rebellion.

The determination of the British government that its ministers and consuls should take measures to see that no British subjects are impressed into the rebel service, is being fully carried out by Lord Lyons. Certain wives of Irishmen who have never been naturalized, and are in the rebel camp, have applied to Lord Lyons to take some action for their release. He has directed the British consul at Alexandria to take evidence in the case, and forward it to the consul at Richmond, who will demand their release of the commander at Manassas Junction.

England and Privateering.

Every successive steamer from England confirms the intelligence respecting the agreeable modification of the English Government. It has decided not to allow prizes taken by privateers to enter any of its ports. The general tenor of advices from all the Powers of Europe points to a similar prohibition with respect to their ports. A privateer's commission will henceforth be worth very little. A privateer's prize is no prize until taken into port and pronounced a lawful capture by a prize court. Only the secession ports will receive such prizes, and they will be pretty effectually blockaded.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

☞The State of New York is to furnish to the army twenty-two regiments in addition to those sent out already, among which are Wilson's Zouaves and Webster's Rifles. Gov. Morgan has been at Washington with regard to those regiments, and it is understood that the whole twenty-two are to be forwarded to the seat of war in about twenty-two days. In the twenty-two regiments those of John C. Cochrane and D. E. Sickles are not included, they being raised without reference to the State authorities.

☞The Western Virginia Convention on Thursday adopted resolutions declaring that that portion of the State will not submit to the Ordinance of Secession, but maintain its rights within the Union. A Bill of Rights was also reported, repudiating all allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

BRIDGES BURNED.—The Southern troops from Leesburg, burnt, last Saturday week, four bridges on the Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad—Tuscarora, Lycoline, Goose Creek and Beaver Dams; three of 140 to 200 feet, and one of 50—being the balance of the bridges from Leesburg to Broad Run.

Horrible Outrage in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—Three citizens of this place, who were detained at Memphis by the Secessionists, undertook to walk here. They were arrested twice on their way, and one was hung. The others escaped to this city. Near the road they saw a man lying *helpless and in a dying condition, with his head shaved and his ears and nose cut off.* His crime was that he was a *Northerner.*

Appointment of U. S. Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, June 12.—O. H. Browning has been appointed Senator by Gov. Yeates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas.

Election in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, June 11.—A special election was held in this State to-day for member of Congress. There was no opposition to the election of M. F. Conway, the Republican candidate. A very light vote was polled.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The extensive wagon factory of Messrs. Boggs & Rowland, in this city, was burnt after midnight. The firm were engaged in filling a large contract for army wagons. The buildings were fired in three places, as is supposed by an emissary of the enemy.

☞Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, has left Jefferson City, with the other state officers, taking the locomotives and cars, and burning the bridges as he passed along. It is supposed that he intends to concentrate his forces at Arrow Rock, on the Missouri river. It was thought that Gen. Lyon would overtake the fugitives within twenty-four hours.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c, &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

☞Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.—The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	$75 to 5 00
Red Wheat	1 05 to 1 10
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Corn, old Yellow	50
Rye	60
Rye Flour	3 25
Buckwheat	45
Buckwheat Meal	1 25
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Barley	56
Oats	28
Plaster of Paris, per ton	6 50
Do. per bag	1 00
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 3 25

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour	$5 37 to 5 50
Wheat	1 20 to 1 28
Rye	65 to 70
Corn	51 to 56
Oats	30 to 32
Cloverseed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothyseed	2 25 to 2 50
Beef Cattle	2 75 to 4 00
Hay (in Bundles)	14 00 to 15 00
Do. (loose)	12 00 to 13 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagons	$4 75 to 5 00
Wheat, per Bushel	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	60
Corn	48
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Plaster Paris, per ton	6 50

Married,

On the evening of the 11th inst., in Arendtstown, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. J. WATSON McKNIGHT, of Bendersville, to Miss AMANDA SHANK, of Arendtstown.

On the 23d ult., according to the order of Friends, at Menallen Meeting House, FRANK. W. COOK to EDITH ANN COOK, both of Menallen township.

On the 3d inst., in Carlisle, by the Rev. S. Philips, Mr. CONRAD ULRICH, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, to Miss SARAH C. MILLER, of Petersburg, Adams county.

Died,

On the 5th inst., Mr. EBENEZER McGINLEY, of Hamiltonban township, aged about 89 years.

On the 23d of April, in Menallen township, very suddenly, Mrs. SUSAN PETERS, widow of John Peters, deceased, aged 60 years and 26 days.

On the 7th inst., in Menallen township, MARTHA ANN COOK, daughter of Thomas E. and Mary Cook, aged 15 years 2 months and 25 days.

COMMUNICATED.

On the 1st inst., at her son's residence, near Emmitsburg, Mrs. MARGARET S. BEAM, aged 55 years, 7 months and 29 days. The deceased was a consistent member of the Ger. Ref. Congregation of that place, and her pastor, Rev. Mr. Krebs, preached a very appropriate sermon on the occasion of her death. Her remains were attended to their last resting-place by a large concourse of relatives and friends. She "rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

Election.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—An election for a President and seven Managers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, to serve for one year, will be held ON THE 24TH DAY OF JUNE, INST., 1861, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at McConaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

D McCONAUGHY, Pres't.

H. J. STAHLE, Sec'y. June 19.—td

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Gettysburg Water Company, that an Election for Five Managers of said Company will be held at the house of Geo. W. McClellan, in Gettysburg, ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE, INST, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

June 12. te

The Eagle Plough,

FOR sale at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S—also, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.

Old Muskets & Rifles.

ALL persons throughout Adams county having in their possession United States arms, either Muskets or Rifles, are hereby DIRECTED to return them immediately to the undersigned, at Gettysburg. If said arms are not returned in a reasonable time such measures as the military laws of the Commonwealth provide will be taken to get them in. Of course this does not apply to arms in the possession of organized companies.

☞For the convenience of those who have arms to return, they will be received at the following places:

Cashtown—Mr. Peters; Arendtsville—C. Hanes; Middletown—Camp's Store; Bendersville—C. Myers; Petersburg—Mr. Becker and Mr. Hildebrand; Hampton—Mr. Dicks; East Berlin—Daniel Minnigh; Abbottstown—Mr. Cobler and Francis Wilson; New Oxford—Jacob Martin; McSherrystown—John Busbey; Littlestown—Joseph Barker; Mountjoy—Rebber's store; Horner's Mill; Freedom—Nicholas Moritz; Fairfield—Mr. Shively; Mt. Rock—J. T. Smith.

☞I have positive orders to collect the arms. Those concerned will please take notice, and act accordingly. JOHN SCOTT,

April 24. BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF JUNE INST., for Building a WOODEN BRIDGE across Great Conewago Creek, on the road leading from East Berlin to Harrisburg, near the former place. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span, 180 feet long.—The stone of the masonry can be had within fifty yards of the Bridge, in the quarry, free of charge. The bridge is to be constructed of River White Pine.

Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. WALTER, Clerk to the Commissioners.

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER.
Commisioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

June 5, 1861. td

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1861 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

May 15. td

Notice to Invalids.

DR. H. BUSHEY, has located himself in Hunterstown, Adams co., Pa.; and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrofula and King's Evil, Asthma, Goitre, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Rose, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menses, Leucorrhoea or Whites. Also a Specific for Putrid Sore Throat and Diptheria. No relief no pay. May 22.—9m

Caution.

MY wife, RACHEL TOWNSEND, having left my residence, and refusing to resume her marital relations, I hereby give notice that I will no longer be accountable for any contract she may make, or assume any debt of her's.

WARNER TOWNSEND.

Latimore township, June 8, 1861. 3t

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of LYCURGUS A. BIEHL, late of Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID WILLS, ADM'R.

June 12. 6t

Notice.

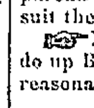
LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of DAVID SELL, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle the same: and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SELL, } Ex'rs.
LYDIA SELL, }

May 8—6t

1861. Spring Millinery. 1861.

MISS McCREARY having just returned from the City is now opening an unusually large assortment of BONNETS and



BONNET TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Manillas and Fancy Goods, of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

☞Miss M. is now prepared to bleach and do up BONNETS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. April 17.—2m

Fashionable Millinery.

MISS MARGARET M. BAILEY has commenced the Millinery business in the building second door above the late Post Office, and nearly opposite the office of Hon. M. McClean & Son, and has just returned from the City with the latest styles of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. She is prepared to furnish work in the most fashionable manner, and with promptness, and respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of town and country.

May 1. 4t

New Grocery and Liquor Store.

GEORGE F. KALBFLEISCH has opened a new Store at the South east Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly keep, an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vinegar, Herring, Mackarel, Salt, Tobacco, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Candles, Soap, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Mats, Bedcords, Whitewash Brushes: also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wines, &c., &c.—He asks his friends and the public to give him a call. May 22.—tf

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS and PRUNES. Also, a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street. [Jan. 23. tf

N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING B.
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
VESTS at all kinds of prices.
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

Jan. 9. tf

GETTYSBURG STEAM LIME MILL,

CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer,

Ground Lime-Stone,

is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest the truth of this assertion.

☞"I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop."

PETER DIEHL.

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

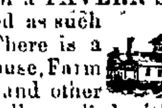
☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

JOHN HOOVER.

Feb. 27. tf

First-rate Properties for Sale.

THE subscriber has several very valuable Properties for sale, to which he calls the attention of persons wishing to purchase:—There are several in Gettysburg, and two or three first rate FARMS within two miles of Gettysburg—one of which is on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from town, containing 126 Acres, and is one of the best locations in the County for a TAVERN STAND, having been occupied as such for many years. There is a



largebrick Tavern-house, Farm House, Bank Barn, and other Stabling, and all well supplied with water, Timber and Fruit Trees. This property, if not sold before the latter part of October, will be Rented.

The properties above-mentioned, are all well located and desirable: and I ask every person wishing to invest in property to call with me before they purchase elsewhere, and examine the different premises, confident that I can accommodate him, and make it his interest to purchase.

I have at all times properties in the market both in town and country.

Aug. 20. tf JOSEPH WIBLE.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of Produce at his Old Stand on Chambersburg street, to wit:—Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, Seeds, &c., or which the highest Market price will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar Ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c. &c. The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell cheap as the cheapest. JOHN SCOTT.

August 6. tf

A Ready Market!

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.

WE have taken the house lately occupied by KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.

☞Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 24. tf

Removal—New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Wills' new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show goods. Jan. 2. tf

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day (Wednesday), a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respectfully call attention to our stock which will be sold at the lowest possible rates

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.

April 3. A. SCOTT & SON.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

☞Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice. Prices low for cash.

Nov. 21. COBEAN & CULP

New Goods! New Goods!!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Domestics, &c all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call.—No trouble to show Goods at the Sign of the

Oct. 17.] RED FRONT.

Farmers, Take Notice!

REMOVAL.—DAVID WARREN has removed his PLOUGH AND MACHINE SHOP to the "School House" in Carlisle street, where Persons can be supplied with good Ploughs as heretofore. REAPERS, THRESHING MACHINES, and all kinds of Farming Implements repaired at the shortest notice, and at moderate charges. Also, WARREN'S PATENT CORN PLANTER manufactured and for sale.

BRINGMAN & WARREN.

April 10. 4t

REMOVAL!

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court-house, and nearly opposite the new Post-Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.

April 10. tf

Hay Rake.

SHEADS & BUEHLER have on hand two FIRST-RATE HAY and GRAIN RAKES, which will be sold at low rates. This is a fine opportunity for Farmers to secure a valuable labor and time-saving implement. Call and look at them. May 29.—tf

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

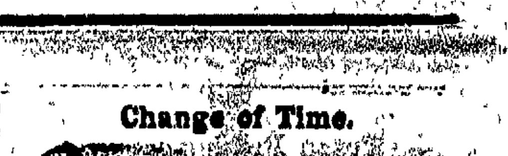
Oct. 17. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Misses and Childrens' Shoes.

A LARGE assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

Change of Time.



GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40, A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.00, P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M., but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning, will reach Gettysburg about 5 15, P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up, and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 22. R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the City with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of W. T. KING as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above Goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishment. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in a North manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call. We are confident we can please you. GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 17. tf

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a dispatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats. Hats for Spring and Summer of beautiful style embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama. Boys and Infants plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Buskins, Gaiters and Slippers.

Gaiters and slippers at 75 cents per pair.—All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one, come all;
And give me a friendly call:
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

April 24.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring
OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS.
Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Gloves,
—ALSO—
Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., &c., being sold very cheap.

☞Call in and look and you can't help buying. May 8.

WALL PAPER.

WE have just received from the City a large assortment of WALL PAPER, and WINDOW BLINDS of the latest styles, and will be sold at the lowest rates possible. We have also the best and cheapest articles of *Window Blind Fixtures*, which are in the market.

We have still on hand a good assortment of HATS, SHOES & HARNESS, and other articles in our line of business. Give us a call—we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Feb. 4.—tf COBEAN & CULP

Second Arrival This Fall.

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!—JACOBS & BRO., have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinetts, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their Establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 17.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

Oct. 17. A. SCOTT & SON.

Public Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have as complete a stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.

April 19. J. L. SCHICK.

STOVES,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of GEO. E. BUEHLER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Stove Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER; and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets

☞Spouting put up at shortest notice.

☞Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 10. tf

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.—Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all, who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 3. tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS OF THE EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, Gettysburg, Pa.—Take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York Street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision; and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient.—All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscope), made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken! that the EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "EXCELSIOR" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Jan. 23. tf

New Confectionery & Ice Cream SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

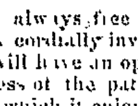
Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.

May 14. JOHN GRUELL.

New Livery Establishment.



THE subscriber having purchased the Livery Stables of Charles M. Tate, deceased, on Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Eagle Hotel, he respectfully announces to the public that it is his intention to continue the business at the same place, and will be prepared to accommodate all with anything in his line, on reasonable terms.—Horses, Buggies, Coaches, Hacks, &c., always in readiness. Give me a call.

Also, in connection with my Livery, I will carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches at the shop on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, where those wishing anything in that line can always be accommodated. SAMUEL HERBST.

July 23. tf

Hardware & Grocery Store.

THE subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of:

Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Gauges, Hammers, etc., etc.

Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vises, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc, with them, very cheap.

Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

Shoe Findings—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

Cabinet-maker's Tools—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine course, and dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire proof Paints: in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinetmakers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 12. tf

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.

Baltimore, Dec. 6. 1y

New Fall & Winter Clothing;

FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double-Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEAP.—You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods.—That's the spot. The old County Buildings, N. E. Corner of the Diamond. [Oct. 17.

H. G. CARR has a very fine assortment of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining the new Court-house.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court-House.

A. J. COVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. M'Clellan, Esq.,) Gettysburg, Pa.

March 26. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite F. Picking's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D.	Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs,	" M. L. Stoever,
" H. L. Baugher,	Dr. H. S. Huber.

The Mutual Life Insurance.

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Assets Over Six Millions of Dollars, invested in first Mortgages on Real Estate, worth over $13 000,000.

The premiums are LOWER than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been GREATER.

This is a strictly MUTUAL Company.—There are no Stockholders, so that ALL THE PROFITS belong to the insured.

Pamphlets, and every information, may be had GRATIS, on application to EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK, Gettysburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES:

Thomas Robins,	John Welsh,
Mordecai L. Dawson,	George H. Stuart,
George M. Stroud,	E. S. Whelen
John B. Myers,	J. Fisher Leaming,
Joseph Patterson,	William C. Ludwig,
John M. Atwood,	Arthur G. Coffin,
Thomas H. Powers,	George W. Toland,
William McKee,	Thos. Wattson.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, *Agent*, Philadelphia.

June 11. 1y

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated March 18, 1851

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS:

George Swope,	S. Fahnestock,
D. A. Buehler,	Wm. B. Wilson,
R. M'Curdy,	H. A. Picking,
Jacob King,	Wm. B. M'Clellan,
A. Heintzelman,	John Wolford,
D. M'Creary,	R. G. M'Creary,
J. J. Kerr,	John Horner,
M. Eichelberger,	John Picking,
S. R. Russell,	Abel T. Wright,
J. R. Hersh,	Abdiel F. Gitt.
Andrew Polley,	

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P.M.

Sept. 21.

Cannon & Adair's NEW MARBLE WORKS,

CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish **Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs** for Cabinet makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Oct. 25. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York Street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 21.—tf WM. B. MEALS.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec 3.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Hats, Flats and Shaker Hoods of the latest Spring style, embracing Boulevard, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

Attention!

The best Military Book ever published,

NOW READY,

Baxter's

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE RECRUIT,

In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style,

And all the information necessary for the forming of

CORPS OF HOME GUARDS.

Illustrated with over

100 ENGRAVINGS,

Showing the Different Positions in the

Facings and Manual of Arms,

And complete directions relative to

LOADING AND FIRING.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,

And in conformity with the

Army Requirements for the Present War.

Price per Dozen Copies		$2 00
"	Fifty "	8 00
"	Hundred "	15 00

And orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

THE

CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

BY

LT. COL. D. W. C. BAXTER,

OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD.

THIS BOOK IS OFFICIALLY APPROVED OF.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume, 12mo., 62 pages. Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK

IS ALSO

PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

At the same price, and is the only

German Book of American Military Tactics

Published in the United States

Agents and Canvassers Wanted

To engage in the Sale of this Work, in every CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE In the Country.

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adapted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With Illustrations. Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE ABOVE BOOKS MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE, to any address in the U. States, upon receipt of the price, by

KING & BAIRD, Printers and Publishers,
607 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA.

To whom all Orders should be addressed.

May 20. 6t

WILLIAM P. LARKIN HENRY H. SWARTZ

LARKIN & SWARTZ

Mammoth Photograph Gallery,

S. E. Corner Eighth and Arch Sts., (entrance on Eighth Street,) Philadelphia.

AFTER many years' experience in all the various branches of the Art, the Proprietors confidently invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive establishment, which presents the opportunity for procuring the best pictures, equal at least, to any first class Gallery in the United States.

Preparations are complete for executing all the improved styles known to the Art. They have a patent arrangement for copying Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., making them Life size, if desired—the only one of the kind in this country. Attached to this establishment are three coloring Artists.

Photographs, including Painting, as low as $2 00. Photographs, with Frame, as low as $2.62. Photographs, at 75 cents and $1—Extra copies 50 cents, or $5 per doz. Life size Photograph as low as $6, and Ivorytype at same price. Durable Ambrotypes at 50 cents and upwards.

A most extensive assortment of Gilt Frames, embracing a select and choice variety of the latest styles. Prices from 62 cents and upwards.

Especial attention bestowed upon Life-sized Photographs in Oil, transferred from small pictures, and from life. Prices from $15 to $100.

☞Instructions given in the Art.

Feb. 27. 1y

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form.

THE undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, Jr., 20 South Market street, Boston; W. H. Allen, Boston; Henry A. Fuller, 18 South Market street, Boston; Samuel Wales, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; George H. Plummer, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; Henry D. Gardiner, Webster street, East Boston; Abram Weeks, Webster street, Boston; Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver, East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw. Charles A. Smith, No. 1, Old State House, Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form, and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. Bryer, Matthews' Building, Commercial street, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. Normon T. Ayres, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin street, New York; M. S. BURR & Co., 26 Tremont street, Boston.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby street, Boston.

None genuine unless signed by

May 22.—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

☞Wholesale and Retail by DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at Fahnestock's. We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar street, New York

Dec. 19.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,

Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE, that a speedy and sure cure is within their reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Your's, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully your's,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.—

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct

A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.—

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully your's,
W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio,
January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.

Dear Sir: Inclosed find twenty five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter.

Truly your's,
WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No 48 CEDAR Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,☜ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by ORMSBY, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner.—Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOUR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angles, each bearing one of the

TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings.—The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving, of valuable presents as follows:

1 House & Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quin & Palmer's make, warranted),
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1 000 Valuable Books,
50 Bbls. Flour, (warranted),
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $5,000 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of July, ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

J. M. AUSTIN, GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking.

C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa. Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size, and a Ticket.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, March 20, 1861.

DR. S. FELLER'S FAMILY MEDICINES

ARE the only preparations of the kind placed before the public under the name of ECLECTIC. They are called Eclectic because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the BEST from all the GOOD—and approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.

All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.

I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully persuaded, from past experience at the bedside of the sick, that it will give very general, if not universal satisfaction. Yet, at the same time, I do not pretend to say that it is a CURE-ALL, or that it is, in all cases and circumstances, infallible. For when a remedy is set forth as "Cure-All," "Infallible," &c., the conclusion with me is irresistible, that the proprietor himself believes his remedy to be a humbug, and designed from the start to deceive the public.

SAMUEL CRONCE,

Wholesale Agent, York Sulphur Springs, Adams county, Pa., and for sale by Dr. Buehler, Gettysburg; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Jacob King, Hunterstown; and Jacob A. Gardner, Petersburg.

We would say to the public, that all we want is a fair trial, and it will recommend itself.

Jan. 17. t

The Election is Over,

AND although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest Fall and Winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—THAT'S THE SPOT—N. E. Corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.

Oct. 17. f

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed!

1000 *Chances to Make Money!*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

Silver-Plated Ware

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAN!

2,500 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE,

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO THIS

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 3

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints, in the South and West, where these diseases prevail they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

Bilious Cholic and Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Cholic, Colds and Coughs.

Consumption.—Used with great success in this disease.

Corrupt Humors, Dropsies.

Dyspepsia.—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.

Fever and Ague.—For this scourge of the Western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy.—Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Foulness of Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headache of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite.

Liver Complaints, Leprosy, Looseness, Mercurial Diseases.

Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Cholic.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs.

Rheumatism.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the head, Scurvy, Salt-Rheum, Swellings.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever the existence is to suspected. Relief will be certain.

The LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS purify the blood, and thus remove all diseases from the system.

Prepared by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT.
No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building) N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

July 2. 1y

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec.

Nov. 7. 1y

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla, the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities or even families among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr J C AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Sept. 5. 1yeow.

Manhood—How Lost, how Restored.

JUST Published, in a sealed envelope, on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and involuntary emission, inducing impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity. By Robt J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordial, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing

Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office box 4,586.

April 21. 1y

Dressler's Hair Jewelry Store,

NO. 206 North 8th Street, above Race, Philadelphia. On hand and for sale a choice assortment of superior patterns, and will plait to order, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Crosses, Necklaces, Vest and Guard Chains, &c.

☞Orders enclosing the hair to be plaited, may be sent by mail. Give a drawing as near as you can on paper, and enclose such amount as you may choose to pay.

Cost as follows:—Ear Rings $2 to $6; Breast Pins $3 to $7; Finger Rings 75 cts. to $3 50; Vest Chains $6 to $7; Necklaces $2 to $10.

☞Hair put into Medallions, Box Breast Pins, Rings, &c. Old Gold and Silver bought at fair rates.

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March 6. 1y

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